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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

American Political Science Association, Proceedings of Fourth Annual Meeting. Pp. 339. Price, \$2.00. Baltimore: Waverly Press, 1908.

Andrews, C. M. *British Committees, Commissions, and Councils of Trade and Plantations. 1622-1675.* Pp. 151. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1908.

Arnold-Foster, H. O. *English Socialism of To-Day.* Pp. xix, 226. Price, \$1.25. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

The author has written this book for the purpose of refuting the theories of the socialists. In all of his chapters he fails to secure a definite conception of the principles underlying the modern socialist movement. He relies for his data upon the propaganda literature which is not essentially modern socialism. The book shows throughout a woeful lack of understanding of economic principles and is written in a prejudiced and bombastic style which is as unscientific and blatant as the most extreme socialist pamphlets which he criticises.

d'Avenel, V. G. *Aux Etats-Unis.* Pp. 253. Price, 3.50 fr. Paris: Armand Colin, 1908.

Bean, B. C. (Editor). *The Cost of Production.* Pp. 198. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: The System Company.

This is a technical book dealing with a modern, technical subject. In Part I, the author treats the science of costs, selling price, material, labor, depreciation and profit. The second part of the book is devoted to a series of papers by leading authorities presenting illustrative cost systems. While not of interest to the general reader, the book presents in a very definite form cost theories for business men.

Bec, F. *Les Pouvoirs du Maire en Matière d'Hygiène Publique de 1789 à 1902.* Pp. 233. Paris: A Rousseau, 1907.

Bentley, H. C. *Corporate Finance and Accounting.* Pp. xx, 525. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Roland Press, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Benton, E. J. *International Law and Diplomacy of the Spanish-American War.* Pp. 300. Price, \$1.50. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1908.

This work is a history of the relations of the United States and Spain during the Cuban insurrection and the resulting Spanish-American war. Especial emphasis is given to the controverted points of international law which were passed upon during the conflict. Though the sources used do not include the Spanish material on the subject, the viewpoint throughout is judicial.

Some of the author's conclusions are, that the *reconcentrado* policy was a justifiable means of warfare; that the refusal of arbitration offered by Spain in the Maine case was a mistake; that McKinley did not exhaust the resources of diplomacy before turning the conduct of affairs over to Congress; and that the intervention of the United States on humanitarian grounds was not good practice in international law. The decisions of the courts in prize cases and allied subjects are reviewed in detail. The author is under heavy obligation to Le Fur, *La guerre Hispano-Américaine*, especially in the discussion of neutrality. There is no bibliography or discussion of authorities.

Blewett, G. J. *The Study of Nature and the Vision of God.* Pp. viii, 358. Price, \$1.75. Toronto: Wm. Briggs, 1907.

Butterfield, K. L. *Chapters in Rural Progress.* Pp. ix, 251. Chicago: University Press, 1908.

Calvert, A. F. *Toledo.* Pp. xxiii, 169; plates 511. Price, \$1.25. New York: John Lane Company, 1907.

This is the most pretentious of Mr. Calvert's volumes on Spain that has yet appeared. The best part of the book is the five hundred illustrations which cover practically every object of interest in the city. In some instances, however, the pictures lack distinctness, and some subjects are presented so often that the charge of padding cannot be avoided. The descriptive chapters, occupying about one-third of the book, are written in a style that is easy, but which often offends by wordiness. For the casual tourist, however, a handbook of this sort is of value. It gives a summary of the place of the city in the history, art and national life of Spain without burdening the narrative with too many facts. A chapter discussing the work of El Greco is included.

Chapman, S. J. *Work and Wages.* Part II. Pp. xxii, 494. Price, \$4.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Clarke, H. B. *Modern Spain.* Pp. xxvi, 510. Price, \$2.00. Cambridge: University Press.

The history of Spain in the nineteenth century is full of such rapid changes that any one-volume work must become, to a great extent, a chronicle of victories and defeats, insurrections, riots, provincial and party feuds, changes in succession and general national unrest. This is no exception. There are no chapters on the economic forces impelling the government or the people, and no discussion of social and political tendencies in the kingdom. The general political movements, however, are well outlined by an author who was qualified for the work as are few other English scholars.

The discussion of the internal affairs of the peninsula is more satisfactory than that of foreign affairs. The Carlist wars, the struggle for the abolition of the provincial rights, the church lands controversies and the military complications are clearly presented. The treatment of colonial politics is evidently drawn from materials representing but one side of the question, and in the discussion of the Spanish-American war, the peculiar spelling given to the names of American officers shows that American sources were not well cov-

ered. Several inaccuracies in statement of the territorial results of the war are also to be noted. A good bibliography concludes the book, but the works cited include no American discussions of the Spanish-American war.

Cook, F. A. *To the Top of the Continent*. Pp. xxi, 321. Price, \$2.50.

New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Curtin, J. *The Mongols*. Pp. xxvi, 426. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Darwin, Leonard. *Municipal Ownership*. Pp. xv, 149. Price, \$1.25 net.

New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

Well printed and bearing the characteristics of the English bound book, this short volume—four lectures delivered at Harvard in 1907—presents an attractive appearance. Disappointing, however, it proves to be after careful reading. Attempting to present the arguments, both for and against municipal ownership, it fails to command the respect of either advocates or opponents of increased functions for the municipality, nor does it deal with the subject in a sufficiently scholarly manner to raise it above the necessity of taking sides.

The question turns, in the opinion of the author, on whether a city can operate public utilities to better advantage by directly employing its labor than can a private company. Wherever an industry tends to become a monopoly, the case for municipal ownership is strong; where the civic authorities are weak or corruptible, or there are large numbers of men to be employed, or if free competition exists, private operation is preferable.

Dougherty, J. H. *The Electoral System of the United States*. Pp. 425.

Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Eltzbacher, Paul. *Anarchism*. Translated by S. T. Byington. Pp. xxi, 309.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Benj. R. Tucker, 1908.

The book represents an attempt to outline the doctrines of anarchism as they have been developed by its leading exponents. Three-fourths of the book are devoted to quotations from these authorities. The first few pages contain definitions of the terms, the state, the law and property. The theories of the leading anarchist writers are then reviewed. William Godwin based his theories on the general welfare. From the standpoint of the general welfare, he rejects law absolutely. In the absence of law, he must likewise reject the state. Proudhon bases his doctrines on justice. On a basis of justice, practically all statutory and constitutional law is rejected. Johann Kaspar Schmidt, commonly known as Max Stirner, founded his teaching on the supreme law of personal welfare. If each man looks to his own welfare, law is unnecessary, because in order to attain the highest personal welfare it is often necessary for man to transgress the law.

Bakunin looks upon the evolutionary principle of the progress of mankind from a lower to a higher stage as the fundamental law. In this evolution enacted law must of necessity disappear together with the state and

property. Kropotkin looks upon the progress from a less happy to the happiest existence as the fundamental thing. In the course of this progress one of the first steps will be the abandonment of enacted law, of the state and of private property. Tucker in his anarchistic writings considers self-interest as the fundamental law, and from this law he derives the law of equal liberty. From this standpoint there is no objection to law and property, but there is objection to the state. Tolstoi bases his doctrines on the supreme law of love. For love's sake Tolstoi rejects law as a means of developing people. He likewise rejects the state and the institution of property.

Following this summary of the doctrines of the leading anarchist writers, the author draws up several tables to illustrate the tendency of their doctrines and draws conclusions from them. The book is particularly timely owing to the present outcry of the general public against anarchism, and the failure of even the most learned to secure an adequate comprehension of anarchistic thought. The style is scientific in the extreme, heavy and uninteresting, yet to the student in search of the fundamental principles underlying the science of anarchy, the facts are presented in a masterful way, worthy of the highest commendation.

Fisher, S. G. *The Struggle for American Independence*. Pp. xxi, 1159. Price, \$4.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Fitzner, R. *Deutsches Kolonial-Handbuch*. Pp. 331. Berlin: H. Paetel, 1907.

Fuller, R. H. *Government by the People*. Pp. 260. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Gauss, H. C. *The American Government*. Pp. xxiii, 871. Price, \$5.00. New York: L. R. Hammersley & Co., 1908.

This large volume of almost nine hundred pages brings together a large number of facts not available in the ordinary text, which, however, it does not displace. The chief emphasis is placed upon the duties and powers of federal officeholders. The detailed information presented is summarized from a large number of sources not readily available to the average student. There are serious limitations upon the usefulness of the book, because no sense of proportion is maintained. Eleven pages treat of the President, while twenty-eight are used in a tabulation showing the division under the congressional district system. The work is a storehouse of facts, which will be found valuable as a reference book but not available as a text.

Grimshaw, Beatrice. *Fiji and Its Possibilities*. Pp. xiii, 315. Price, \$3.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1907.

It took a good bit of pluck and nerve for a lone English woman to visit some of the remote parts of Fiji and other islands. The account is very lively and interesting. It is, however, diffuse and unsatisfactory. The author thinks there is a great future in Fijian agriculture and stock raising for the Englishman. This may be true, but the prospective settler will want more evidence than is here given. The book's chief interest, therefore, lies in its testimony

to what a woman can do if she will. There are many illustrations, most of which are of very little value.

Hart, A. B. *Manual of American History, Diplomacy and Government.* Pp. xv, 554. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1908.

This book is founded on several similar publications of the author. It aims to outline lectures and readings for courses for college students of the subjects indicated in the title. Three detailed courses of ninety lectures each are outlined on the subjects of American history, diplomacy and government. Three shorter courses of thirty lectures each on the same subjects follow. These outlines are supplemented by suggestions for class topics, term reports, etc., and by a valuable chapter on methods and materials, giving directions for the use of books and preparation of reports. Though intended as a guide and aid in some specific courses in Harvard University, the arrangement of the volume, and the general character of the material to which reference is made, make the volume of value to the general student.

Harwood, W. S. *The New Earth.* Pp. xii, 378. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1907.

This book is the better of two recent efforts to present to the general public the results of the recent application of science to agriculture. This is a very large field, as none of the industries is related to so many sciences; in none of them has the dependence upon science been so late in its discovery, and in none has the development of science been so rapid. Mr. Harwood attempts to present these recent developments in their economic aspects, so that we may understand the change that is going on around us.

The book represents a rather wide consulting of the very numerous materials that are now pouring forth. In many cases they are quoted at great length, so that the book is almost as largely a selection of the works of others as it is the work of the author. For the calm and unpoetic, the author's efforts at popularizing and style are at times rather distasteful, but it is the best book that has yet appeared on the subject, and one which can be read with great profit by anyone who wishes to keep fully abreast of the great movements now going on in the greatest industry the world now possesses or ever has possessed.

Herbertson, A. J. and F. D. *The Oxford Geographies.* Vols. I and III. Pp. viii, 512. Price, 4s. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Dr. A. J. Herbertson, assisted by F. D. Herbertson, of Oxford, has written a series of geographies for the schools. They have borrowed something from, or conceived an idea similar to, the prodigiously successful series of geographical readers written by Mr. Frank Carpenter, which sold a million copies before the last one was done. Dr. Herbertson has a preliminary, a junior and senior geography. In the first one he takes imaginary journeys up and down, across and around the continents, using all sorts of appropriate conveyances, and pointing out to his imaginary youthful audience the things he should see. It makes some of us wish we could begin geography again. In the last of the series, the senior geography, which has recently

appeared, he has divided the world up into what he calls natural regions. These he uses in contrast to the irrational method of thoroughly treating political divisions which may have no economic difference from those adjoining.

This is a distinct advance over the old method, but it is not followed rigorously all the way through the book—compromises being made with political geography and history and through pressure of space unexplained statement of fact is at times rather too prominent. The writing of geography texts is a matter of such forced compromise that it is a question if any method can be settled upon to the satisfaction of all parties.

HILL, F. T. *Decisive Battles of the Law*. Pp. viii, 268. Price, \$2.25. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

HINDS, W. A. *American Communities and Coöperative Colonies*. Pp. 608. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1908.

This standard work, which was first published in 1878, now appears in enlarged form, thoroughly revised and brought down to the year 1907. It includes all the well-known experiments, such as the Shaker colonies, Owen's communities, Brook Farm and the various Fourieristic phalanxes, Cabet's Icaria and the Oneida Community, in addition to a multitude of less known settlements, to say nothing of such contemporary organizations as the Theosophist Colony at Point Loma, the Single Tax Society at Fairhope, Alabama, the Ruskin Commonwealths, Upton Sinclair's Helicon Home Colony and the Straight Edge. Probably the most surprising feature of a book like this, to most readers, is the disclosure of the large number of radical social experiments that are being carried on at the present time.

As a follower of John Humphrey Noyes, Mr. Hinds naturally believes in some form of religious communism, conjoined with mutual criticism, after the fashion of the Oneida Community. Nevertheless, he is scrupulously fair to all communists and their opponents, and he records with entire honesty the modest successes of the various communistic societies and their numerous discouraging failures. The book contains little attempt at philosophizing. It is chiefly a straightforward account of the attempts at social betterment made by communists and social radicals. Such a record leaves the reader with a renewed impression of the importance of religious enthusiasm and fanaticism as motives to communistic activity. It fills him with admiration for the enthusiasm, the lofty motives and the unselfish endeavor that have marked the most of such attempts—admiration not unmixed with sadness at the selfishness and self-seeking that ultimately creep in to overthrow them. Yet, despite failures, men will undoubtedly continue to experiment with the alluring form of social organization so long as they seek a concrete expression of the sentiment of brotherhood. All such experiments will add their bit to the world's store of experience and wisdom; and, therefore, they deserve permanent record. Not the least valuable feature of Mr. Hinds' book is the bibliography at the end of each chapter.

Hirth, F. *The Ancient History of China to the End of the Ch'ou Dynasty.* Pp. xiii, 383. Price, \$2.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Hunt, G. (Editor.) *The Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, as reported by James Madison.* Two volumes. Pp. xvii, 853. Price, \$3.00. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Jacobstein, Meyer. *The Tobacco Industry in the United States.* Pp. 208. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

This volume, by Dr. Meyer Jacobstein, is a very carefully prepared monograph giving the development and present situation of the American tobacco industry. Dr. Jacobstein knows his subject and the monograph gives evidence of much careful work. He deals in a dispassionate way, yet clearly, with the facts of the development of the tobacco trust which has of late been the subject of such heated presentation and litigation. The book covers the whole field from the first plantations in the colonies to the foreign trade and the tobacco tax. It is rather unfortunate that a book of such merit should appear in the clumsy form of uncut pages, requiring as much time to get at the book as to read one of its clearly put chapters.

Johnson, A. S. *Introductory Economics.* Pp. 338. New York: School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, 1907.

By those economists who hold the productivity theory of distribution, this book can merit naught but praise. It is a clear, logical presentation written in terse English. The influence of his former teacher, Professor Clark, is apparent throughout the author's pages, especially in those chapters dealing with the theories of wages and interest. Like Clark, he sees in monopoly an element ever interfering with the desirable free play of competition as a regulator of interest, wages and profits. He re-echoes the customary economic formula, "Wages under competitive conditions are determined by the marginal productivity of labor."

To that growing group of economists, however, who have broken from the Clark idea of marginal productivity and adhere to the price or exchange theory, the book offers little of value. In the main, Dr. Johnson has written a series of studies illustrating the operation of the two economic principles of diminishing utility and diminishing returns with some additional chapters on general economic subjects such as money, financial institutions, international trade, etc. The volume does not claim to be a general text-book on the whole field of economics. Its aim is rather to reach the lay public than the student body, for the author believes that, "in a democratic state economic science should be for the many, not for the few."

Kellogg, V. L. *Darwinism To-Day.* Pp. xii, 403. Price, \$2.00. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907.

In this volume Professor Kellogg, of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, carefully reviews the biological studies of the last fifty years to see what effect they have had in destroying or changing the fundamental conceptions of

Darwin. He thus puts in brief and accessible form for the general reader all the important evidence gotten by the various students and the theories suggested thereby. The volume at once becomes valuable as a source book.

After outlining Darwinism, the attacks upon Darwin's positions are taken up in detail. This is followed by a defence accompanied by mention of alternative theories. The final conclusion reached is, that while obviously many of Darwin's ideas were erroneous, that Darwinism is far from dead. It is probably necessary to accept Weissmann's theory that acquired characters are not inherited. Natural selection remains, however, not the cause of changes in species, but the final controlling force in evolution. The opponents of natural selection have failed to displace it. Darwinism does not explain variation in indifferent characters, of which there are many. Here is a great field for research. The cause of modifications may be simpler than we think.

The book is valuable. Unless the reader knows something of biology it will be hard reading, for technical terms are constantly used.

Koebel, W. H. *Modern Argentina*. Pp. xv, 380. London: Francis Griffiths, 1907.

Ladd, G. T. *In Corea with Marquis Ito*. Pp. x, 477. Price, \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Lowell, A. L. *The Government of England*. Two volumes. Pp. xxii, 1133. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Maclear, Anne B. *Early New England Towns*. Pp. 181. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Mallock, W. H. *A Critical Examination of Socialism*. Pp. vi, 302. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1907.

Mr. Mallock has profited somewhat from the castigation he received in the course of the American lectures. It has at least led him to read Walker; and Walker a quarter of a century ago said everything that is said in Mr. Mallock's book, only far more sanely than the worthy Englishman has done. This volume, however, is a better piece of work than the lectures gave reason to expect. The point of view, of course, is wholly aristocratic. The world is divided into two classes, laborers and men of "directive ability;" they are born so, and "there's an end on't." Great men produce all the changes in human affairs. Labor is the mere mechanical power of the human machine. Laborers, not being great, possess only this mechanical power and therefore must submit themselves, if they would be happy, to the God-given "directive ability" of their betters. It all reads quite like Aristotle on slavery.

A socialist state, argues Mr. Mallock, could not select these men of ability; and even if it could select them, it could not induce them to work if it reduced their reward below its present amount. Very likely, and if socialism cannot overcome these difficulties it will fail. And yet progressive government enterprises are becoming discouragingly common. Perhaps, as

Mr. Mallock declares, socialists are men "incapable of comprehending accurately the concrete facts of life," and perhaps that is why they say that municipal tramways are a success in England, that Russian railways pay big dividends, that the Swedish telephone puts ours to shame, and that New Zealand is reasonably prosperous, in spite of radical land laws, compulsory arbitration, old age pensions and such foolishness.

But "directive ability" is the phrase that justifies present society *in toto*. It includes the work of people no less different than John Wanamaker, running a department store; Bernard Shaw, writing a play; E. H. Harriman, looting a railroad, and Harry Lehr, giving a monkey dinner. The idle sport is a useful member of society. He incites more directive ability in the captain of industry, who wants to make his own son an idle sport. *Vive la Newport!* Aside from using his leading term in a variety of senses, Mr. Mallock constantly assumes that the sole function of business men is to direct industry, and that, in general, their pay is proportionate to their service. We should like to commend to him Prof. Veblen's discussion of pecuniary and industrial employments, and then ask him to investigate how far the great American fortunes are the reward of social service in directing industry. The present order can be defended, but not on the basis of any such equivalence between service and financial reward as Mr. Mallock constantly and rather cleverly assumes.

It is his method of measuring the product of labor that is most edifying, however. It will be disquieting to radical agitators, however, to learn that labor is getting several times what it produces.

In a word, Mr. Mallock's analysis appears to us radically unsound. He easily enough exposes the fallacies in Marx's argument; that has often been done before. After all, is it very profitable to write many more theoretical books just now, either for or against socialism? Is it not more worth while to study with open mind the failures and successes, not only of the present system, but of the now numerous experiments in government operation of industry? But doubtless the Marxian socialist will not allow it.

Mazzarella, Joseph. *Les Types Sociaux et le Droit*. Pp. xxiii, 457. Price, 5 fr. Paris: Octave Doin, 1908.

This book is the second of twelve volumes projected, dealing with the various subjects within the domain of sociology. It is a study of social types from the juridical point of view, and embodies the results of ten years' inductive labor. In a valuable introduction, covering forty-four pages, there is a detailed critical examination of Post's theory as fully matured in his "Materials for the Universal Science of Law." With this as a point of orientation, Dr. Mazzarella divides his work into three parts: the first, devoted to the elaboration of his theory of fundamental types; the second, applies the theory to the gentile type of society; and, the third, in like manner, makes practical application to the feudal type of society. His purpose is to show by a comparative study the general process of development of juridical ideas and institutions, the causes which determine them, and the laws according to which they are formed.

The volume evidences the extreme precision with which the author has sought to deal with his subject and probably contains the most complete exposition which has yet been made in the illuminating field of juridical ethnology. The reader's attention is so skillfully brought to center on customs and institutions that the many other factors present in society as means and devices of social control may be easily forgotten.

McKenzie, F. A. *The Unveiled East*. Pp. viii, 347. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Recent writing on political affairs in the Far East lacks the optimism of the years following Secretary Hay's note of 1901 concerning the open door. The equality of opportunity which it was hoped was to be guaranteed seems to be fast disappearing in fact, though the theory is insisted upon as strenuously as ever. Mr. McKenzie adds another volume to those which see the greatest menace to western commercial interests in the monopolistic attitude of Japan. That the book is altogether unprejudiced cannot be claimed, but there are enough bold statements of fact to make the reader uneasy lest the unpleasant conclusions drawn may be justified.

The acts of the government of the island empire in crushing out the Korean sovereignty and in driving away foreign competition by the subsidy of favored national enterprises are outlined in detail. Chapters are also devoted to the international problems raised by the oriental immigrant in America and Australia, the contest for the commercial control of the Pacific and the "duties" of England and the United States in the Far East.

The last third of the book is given to an analysis of the complicated situation in China. The author sees much to hope for in the movements headed by Yuan Shi Kai and his associates, but the situation is too confused to allow a statement as to whether China's nationality can develop fast enough to save her from international extinction. The attitude of the book is partly one of alarm, partly one of doubt.

Metin, A. *Les Traités Ouvriers*. Pp. 268. Price, 3.50 fr. Paris: A. Colin, 1908.

Mitchell, W. C. *Gold Prices and Wages under the Greenback Standard*. Pp. 625. Price, \$5.00. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1908.

Morris, H. C. *The History of Colonization*. Two volumes. Pp. xxiv, 459. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Parker, T. V. *The Cherokee Indians*. Pp. viii, 106. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Grafton Press, 1907.

This is a very good, brief, historical account of the Cherokee Indians, especially as concerns their relation to the United States government. The author is critical of the government's attitude toward the Indians, which he says has been one "of treaties violated, of promises broken and of partisan prejudice where there should have been judicial fairness." The government's relations with the Indians, except as individuals, will soon be things of the

past. In view of our contact, however, with other uncivilized peoples, we ought to learn from our failures, to avoid similar mistakes. Such a discussion, therefore, has a value, even if the sentimental wish that things could have been different is of no avail.

Pierce, F. *Federal Usurpation*. Pp. xiv, 437. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1908.

Rastall, B. McK. *The Labor History of the Cripple Creek District*. Pp. 166. Price, 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908.

Reed, Milton. *The Democratic Ideal*. Pp. 48. Price, 75c. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1907.

This is a little book, written from an ethical point of view, in which no ideal is presented. While the author prints some very just and harsh criticisms on modern economic conditions, he seems not to have a comprehension of the economic laws underlying many modern movements.

Reynolds-Ball, Eustice. *The Tourist's India*. Pp. 364. Price, \$2.00. New York: Brentano's, 1908.

The Tourist's India occupies a mid-way position between that of a guide-book and of a traveler's account of things seen, although, in this case, the author is careful to give due credit to all persons who have furnished him with authentic information not possible to have been gained by himself. It is a well-systematized tour, and throws light on many different aspects of life in the principal cities. The arrangement in chapters devoted to particular towns is one to be commended for ready reference, and will be of great help to a prospective tourist. Two or three chapters conduct one of the less frequented portions of the empire and off the beaten track. Practical suggestions as to clothing, outfit and manner of travel are appended, and a bibliography gives choice of many volumes for consultation. The book is brought up to date, with its references to the recent journey of the Prince of Wales through the empire, and is furnished with a good map and many excellent illustrations.

Robinson, J. H. and **Beard, C. A.** *The Development of Modern Europe*. Two volumes. Pp. xviii, 810. Price, \$3.10. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908. Reserved for later notice.

Schaffner, Margaret A. *The Labor Contract from Individual to Collective Bargaining*. Pp. 182. Price, 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1907.

Schuchart, Th. *Die Entwicklung der Deutschen Zuckerindustrie*. Pp. 270. Price, 5m. Leipzig: Werner Klinkhardt, 1908.

A 270-page study describing the development and present situation of the German sugar industry. It covers the whole field, including the labor situation and a 56-page chapter on the agricultural aspects of beet culture.

Shillington, V. M. and **Chapman, A. B. W.** *The Commercial Relations of England and Portugal*. Pp. xxxii, 344. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

Socialism, the Case Against. Pp. 537. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Thompson, S. *Cost, Capitalization and Estimated Value of American Railways.* Third edition. Pp. 177. Chicago: Railway News Bureau, 1908.

Van Dyne, Frederick. *A Treatise on the Law of Naturalization.* Pp. 527. Price, \$5.25. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyer's Coöperative Co., 1907.

Until the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, no change had been made in our naturalization laws for almost a century. Statutes framed for a population of four million, and for a country anxious to welcome immigration from every quarter still regulated our method of naturalization. This law effected a revolution in our legislation on the subject. Taken in connection with the later law of March 2, 1907, on citizenship and expatriation, it gives us at last a system of legislation adequate to our needs.

Mr. Van Dyne in this excellent volume brings together all the laws still in force dealing with the acquisition of citizenship by foreigners. The historical development of our present regulations is traced, as are also the judicial decisions and the opinions and rulings of the executive and international claims commissions.

The book will be found to be of great value to those having jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings, to lawyers who desire to advise clients who are seeking naturalization or to establish rights of citizenship and, in general, to every student and citizen who has an interest in solving those problems arising from the assimilation by the nation of the hundreds of thousands of aliens coming to our shores every year. An appendix of one hundred pages gives the text of the naturalization laws, naturalization treaties, recent executive orders on the subject and a list of the naturalization courts.

Van Vorst, Mrs. John. *The Cry of the Children.* Pp. xxiii, 246. Price, \$1.25. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1908.

"When our people know that more than a million American children are dying of overwork or being forever stunted and dwarfed in body, mind and soul; when they know that we are pouring into the body of our citizenship two hundred and fifty thousand degenerates (at the very lowest estimate) every year who have clouded minds and a burning hatred of the society that has wronged them, and that they have ballots in their hands; when the nation learns of these things and many more just as bad, we may hope for an end of this national disgrace."

This quotation from Senator Beveridge's perfunctory introduction gives a good idea of the tone of Mrs. Van Vorst's book, which is made up chiefly of conversations with children, descriptions of home and working conditions and a good many sentimental asides on the natural ability of the mill hands of Alabama and Georgia. There are also some pages on Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

It is probably still useful to stir up the people against child-labor by sending shivers down their backs, but on the whole, has not the time come for more sober argument and discussion of the means of doing away with

the abuse? Certainly it would be hard to justify the statement that economists declare that we should be willing to have a generation of boys and girls "sacrificed, crippled, deteriorated, starved slowly to death, in order that the cotton-mill industry in a single state shall prosper." Nothing is gained by over-statement and hysterics. Mrs. Van Vorst would do better to confine herself strictly to describing what she saw, for her strong point is not in drawing inferences. Nevertheless, the vividness of her book will doubtless rouse many other people, as it aroused the Indiana Senator, to realize some of the worst iniquities of child-labor.

Viallate, Achille. *L'Industrie Americaine.* Pp. 492. Price, 10 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1908.

In this five hundred page work we have another number in the library of contemporary history, edited by Félix Alcan. It is another evidence of the great interest manifested in Europe in the extraordinary industrial developments now going on in America.

The attempt is made to cover a wide field, as shown by the scope of the contents. Part I shows our industrial development from 1789 to the present day. Part II on industrial organization also covers a wide scope, covering matters of legislation, the relation of the stockholder to the management, in our trusts, our railways and our finances. Part III, under the title of industrial expansion, is a discussion of our present foreign trade, and of our prospective foreign trade in its competition with that of foreign nations. It is much to be regretted, and in this day scarcely believable that such a work should be so crippled as to be entirely devoid, not only of an alphabetical index, but even of a table of contents.

Wayland, J. W. *The Political Opinions of Thomas Jefferson.* Pp. 98. Price, \$1.25. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company, 1908.

Dr. Wayland's essay turns out to be a presentation of political opinions about Jefferson, as well as of those which can be ascribed to him. Even those writings quoted do not fail to include contradictions in thought, due perhaps to the fact that "Jefferson was not only a political scientist, he was also a practical statesman."

The opinions quoted are at times, too, selected rather than interpretive. Mr. Jefferson is pictured as an expansionist, but nothing is said of his earlier doubts of its constitutionality. The author thinks that possibly "he would have favored the acquisition of the nearer South American States." It is hard to reconcile such a belief with Jefferson's ideas as to the size of our navy and with his declaration in 1809 that if Cuba were acquired we should "immediately erect a column on the southernmost limit of Cuba and inscribe on it a *ne plus ultra* as to us in that direction."

de P. Webb, M. *India and the Empire.* Pp. xvi, 193. Price, \$1.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. *English Local Government.* Two volumes. Pp. viii, 858. Price, \$7.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. Reserved for later notice.

Wilson, W. *Constitutional Government in the United States.* Pp. 236.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Wood, H. A. W. *Money Hunger.* Pp. 144. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

After pointing out that at present there is no established basis for business ethics, and that the home, the church, the schools and the newspapers fail to supply any standard, the author devotes three chapters to a discussion of the responsibility of the press for present conditions of commercial immorality. He holds that these conditions are due largely to the failure of the press to measure up to its opportunities. The book is a protest against the abuses of competitive business, and, while it lacks the periods of Ruskin and the thunderings of Carlyle, it is nevertheless well done. The remedy advanced by the author for the conditions is an increased personal honesty, but he proposes no scheme for securing this honesty. The viewpoint of the book is distinctly ethical, set off by touches of innocent ignorance concerning the operation of economic forces.

REVIEWS.

Dunning, W. A. *Reconstruction—Political and Economic, 1865-1877.* Pp. 378. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1907.

This volume was written as part of the American Nation Series, published under the editorial direction of Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University. In his work entitled "Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction," Dr. Dunning gave to students of American history a new outlook upon a period of our national development which has been so generally neglected, but which is fraught with lessons of the deepest import.

In the present work on the political and economic aspects of reconstruction, Dr. Dunning has more than fulfilled the promise of his earlier work. It is, in many respects, the best piece of historical writing that we have had during the last decade. His analysis of the economic, social and political conditions prevailing during the period between 1865 and 1877 gives to the reader a clear picture of the extraordinary situation that confronted the country. Although we are but a quarter of a century removed from the reconstruction era, it seems very much further from us, both in thought and feeling, than the earlier decades of the nineteenth century. The author has interpreted the spirit of this epoch far more successfully than any other historian who has heretofore attempted the task.

In his treatment of the subject the author has adhered steadfastly to the basic facts and the most important tendencies. In this respect he has shown great self-control, inasmuch as most writers on this period give more attention to the formation and methods of the Ku-Klux Klan, and the other devices resorted to for the purpose of intimidating the negro than to the really fundamental social and political problems.